Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1849.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$	50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....	75
Do. do. 3 do.....1	00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3	00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....5	00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....8	00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12	00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20	00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 87½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 20

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

SCOTT, KERN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
January 19, 1849 19

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	Wilmington, N. C.

44v5

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country Produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business,** in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold very LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
5 C. MYERS, Hatter.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season. V. R. PEIRSON,
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

GREAT Bargains in Cashmeres and Mousselines.—We have a large lot of the above goods very desirable that we are selling at very low prices. Call and see them.
MYERS & DAVIS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not requried to attend. By order.

Nov. 23, 1849 *Teste*, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.* 11-tc

LAW Notice.—The subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid,)
August 17, 1849. ED. CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C. 49-tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given. R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849. t25Jan

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-tf] R. J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.

The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 30 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Negroes for Sale.—On the first day of January next, we will offer at public sale, at his late residence in Duplin county, four or five likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of WM. BONEY, dec'd.

TERMS—Six months, note with approved security.

JOHN W. BONEY, } Executors.
JOHN CARR. }

Duplin county, Nov'r 30, 1849. 12-5t*

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the eut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably good voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecomb county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking

The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.

An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.

J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

For San Francisco, California.—The well known fast sailing Packet Ship MEDORA, W. C. Hammer, master, is now loading and will sail for the above port in the early part of January next. She can handsomely accommodate 75 passengers. The price of passage has been fixed at $200. Persons desirous of visiting the Gold Regions cannot find a more favorable opportunity. For engagements, apply to JOHN W. CALDWELL, 89 East Bay.
Charleston, S. C., December 14, 1849 14-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-16A

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN,

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!—ROBERT FINLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of Wilmington, that oysters will be served up in every style by him at the "*Verandah Saloon.*" He flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call, as he considers himself a perfect "*amateur*" in the art of serving up a dish of Oysters, and thinks he can satisfy the palate of the most decided epicure.
Oct. 12, 1849 5-12[as

Executor's, Administrator's & other Sales.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1850, the Plantation in Bladen county, lying on the west side of South River, and known as the late residence of JAMES ANDERS, deceased.

The Plantation contains about Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Acres, of which about Two Hundred and Fifty lie on South River, a part of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On it there are a great many buildings, nearly new, with a good Saw and Grist Mill across a very good stream. The balance is Pine Land, well timbered, and convenient to the River and the Saw Mill. There are about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes on it.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Plantation, will please call on Maj. JAS. ANDERS, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with good security, payable one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. JOHN C. WOOTEN,
Nov. 14th, 1849.—[10-7w] Clerk & Master

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court-House in Whiteville, Columbus county, on the 5th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court-House in Richmond county, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Dec'r 14, 1849 14-8t] Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his valuable possessions of Land, situated in New Hanover county, on both sides of Northeast River, adjoining the Lands of THOMAS LEE and LOTT CROOM. Said Lands consist of 734 Acres, 300 of which is valuable Swamp, all in one body, never overflowing and easily drained; and with a good dwelling-house and convenient out-houses. Also, an excellent Grist Mill, on a first rate stream.

Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to come immediately and examine for themselves.

Dec'r 14, 1849 14-4t*] HARDY CROOM.

IMPORTANT SALE of LAND, STOCK, &c.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 10th of January, 1850, the Farm and Lands upon which he now resides, situated on the East side of South River, and formerly owned by GEORGE BANNERMAN, together with his Stock of various kinds, and also all his crops, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, &c. The Lands contain five hundred and seventy acres, of which there is a sufficient amount cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of Corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase property of this description, will find the present opportunity worthy their attention.

TERMS—For the Land. Notes for one and two years, with approved security. For the Stock, Crops, &c., the terms will be made known at the sale. G. W. HENRY.
December 14, 1849 14-3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Land, situated on the South side of Lewis' Creek. Thirty or Forty Acres of said Land is cleared, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, &c. There is also one task of Turpentine boxes cut, and trees sufficient for two more tasks. On the premises is a good well of water. The situation is healthy. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.

For further information, apply to DONALD MCMILLAN, in Wilmington, N. C., or to the subscriber, on the premises.
Dec 14, 1849 14-4t] J. FILYAW.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars to Five Dollars* per volumes; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1849. E. J. HALE.
28-tf

DAVID'S and Black's Inks, by the dozen or single bottle. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of **Dry Goods,** suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do. Gansey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and Drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other Vestings;	Horse do. do.
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	6-4 brown damask do.
Sack and Overcoats;	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking glasses.

For Ladies Wear.

Plain and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Button, for ladies dresses;
Plaid Tarton's do.	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Cashmere de Cassc;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
do. de Lane;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
Bombasine, large supply;	Plaid and striped do.
French Robes Habits & Collars	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpaccs;	do. do. Silk do.
Blue and figured do.	do. do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Silk warp do.	do. black Cashmere do.
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	do. do. worsted do.
do. woolen net do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. raw do.
do. waffle do.	Children's worsted Boots;
Black Merino do.	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Misses' colored do.
Children's Polka Coats;	
Muslin Shirts;	
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

130 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600	sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500	bushels Turk's Island do.
86	bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12	do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,
21	do. do. Apple Brandy,
26	do. New England Rum,
1	cask Cherry Bounce,
1	hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3	casks Cognine Brandy,
10	barrels Cider Vinegar,
5	hhds. Cuba and S do. New Orleans Molasses,
60	bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27	barrels Brown Sugar,
29	kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
	bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
	barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,
	Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
13,000	lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220	pieces handsome Prints,
3	bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
5	do. 5-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
	Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000	bunches Span Cotton, from 5 to 12,

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.

OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.

Calicoes; Sattinetts;	Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Cassimeres; Vestings;	Manure Forks;
Marlboro' Stripes;	Shovels and Spades;
Red and white Flannels;	Long handle Shovels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;	Curry Combs;
Linseys; Kerseys;	Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;	Whitash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Blankets; Cambrics;	Bed Cords; Nails;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;	Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslins;	Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Bleached and brown Drill; [lin;	Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Head do. [Yarn;	Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Turkey red and blue Cotton	Molasses' Gates;
Groceries.	Pewter Faucets;
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Augers; States;
Imitation English Cheese;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;	**Wood Ware.**
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	do. Churns;
Pepper and Spice;	Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Race and ground Ginger;	Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Cayenne Pepper;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Nests' Measures;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;	Varnished Keelers;
Hull & Son's Candles;	Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
Colgate's best brown Soap;	An assortment of Baskets.
Fancy Soaps;	**Liquors.**
Tobacco of all qualities;	Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey, N. E. Rum; [key;
Powder and Shot;	Cognine Brandy;
Indigo and fig Blue;	Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Spanish Brown;	**Bread.**
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Alum; Saleratus;	**Stone Ware.**
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Mrs. Miller's Macaroni.	Churns; Clay Pans;
Hardware and Cutlery.	**Stationery.**
Table Knives and Carvers;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Pocket, spaying, shoe, and butcher Knives;	Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Stock and rim Locks;	Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Closet do.	**Farming Utensils.**
H. and I. Hinges;	A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Bolts do. Screws;	Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;	Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
Squares; Files; Braces;	&c. &c.
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;	And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;	November 2, 1849. 3-tf
Dowelling Bitts;	

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertiliser is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilising Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
2-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance. It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1849.

Congress—The President's Message.

At last the House is organized, and the President's message is before us. A Speaker, Mr. COBB, of Ga., was elected late on Saturday, and the message was received on Monday, the 24th instant.

The message, which will be found in our paper of this week, is rather below the usual length of such documents, but it will be read with peculiar interest, as affording the first and only opportunity which the country has enjoyed of being made acquainted with Gen. TAYLOR's views and position upon many of the leading political questions of the day. If, after the selection of his ultra cabinet, any shadow of a doubt still lingered, a perusal of this document must dispel it forever. He distinctly avows himself in favor of a restrictive Tariff, with specific instead of *ad valorem* duties—of Internal Improvements by the general government—and of a repeal or modification of the independent Treasury system.

He speaks of the probable application on the part of California and New Mexico for admission into the Union as sovereign States, and recommends such application to the favorable notice of Congress; considering it prudent to await the action of the people of the Territories, before establishing any system of government over them. In the last paragraph but one of the message, the sentiments of the ALLISON letter, in regard to the veto power, are re-enforced, and its words almost reiterated. From the tone of his remarks, we feel certain that Gen. TAYLOR *would not* veto the Wilmot Proviso, were it to be enacted by Congress, in connection with the newly acquired territories. We may be mistaken in this, but we think a reference to the paragraph in question will show that such is the most natural inference to be drawn from the words of the message. We hope, however, that this is a contingency which will not arise. The exciting scenes which have preceded the election of a Speaker, have unquestionably made a deep impression upon the minds of reflecting men of all parties, and from all sections; and we are inclined to believe that the future course of the House upon this subject will be characterized by a spirit of kindness and conciliation, and no line of policy adopted calculated to provoke a recurrence of those scenes, or force matters, even now sufficiently alarming, into a state of open rupture. The factious course of the Free Soilers in so long preventing an organization, and at length forcing the conservative members to effect it in spite of their interference, may also be productive of good, as it has disgusted even those who previously regarded their doctrines with favor, and has measurably destroyed any influence they might have possessed.

The President repeats the assertion that there will be a deficit of over sixteen millions of dollars in the revenue for the supply of the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1851, and asks for authority to contract a loan to make up such deficiency.

Our relations with foreign powers are said to be satisfactory. No serious disagreement or difficulty is anticipated from the position of affairs in Nicaragua; and a belief is expressed that the proposed canal will be made under the joint guarantee of the maritime powers.

This is but a slight sketch of the contents of the message. A longer one would be foolish and unnecessary, as we presume every individual will read for himself, and form his own opinion in regard to the propriety of its suggestions. We have only a very few remarks to make concerning what may be termed the general tone and complexion of this document. We pass over its "Queen's speech" style, and the very liberal use of the personal pronoun "I," which occurs in nearly every line—sometimes twice in the same line—these things will strike the most inattentive reader. What we would now call attention to is its tone of open, unconcealed Whiggery, and especially the sentiments so distinctly avowed in reference to the Tariff. The whole South—not even excepting North Carolina, Whig though she be—is decidedly in favor of free trade, and we hesitate not to say that had Gen. TAYLOR's sentiments been as well known fourteen months ago as they are now, the name of General would never have been sunk in that of President, nor would the people have to regret confidence misplaced and pledges violated. We ourselves know several gentlemen, who have uniformly acted with the Whig party, who are, nevertheless, opposed to a restrictive commercial policy. Indeed, the progress of free trade doctrines among the most liberal and best informed Whigs of the South, is such as to render a "protective" Tariff, in this section of the Union, at least, "an obsolete idea." Neither do we believe that Internal Improvements by the general government are, in any degree, more popular. It is yet to be seen what sort of a "fiscal agent" the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend, in place of the present Independent Treasury system. It is quite probable that in many of its features it will resemble a "United States Bank." It may come disguised, as no doubt it will, but, nevertheless, we feel confident that the cloven foot will yet be displayed, and we will have the pleasure of again seeing a genuine Clay Whig platform of Banks, Tariff, Internal Improvements, and, to wind up the matter, another Bankrupt Law, to clear off the ruined fragments which will be scattered around upon the bursting of the bubble, providing it is allowed to be inflated, of which, however, there is no fear, as Congress now stands.

The cold and almost disrespectful tone in which Gen. TAYLOR alludes to his lamented predecessor, cannot fail to attract the attention of the reader. It argues neither refinement of feeling, nor generosity of disposition, to treat the memory of the dead with coldness or discourtesy, and in this case brings too forcibly to mind one of the fables of Gen. TAYLOR's favorite author, Æsop, in which a certain braying animal is represented as kicking at a dead lion.

We dislike verbal criticism as much as anybody can do, but there is one sentence at the commencement of the third paragraph of the message, which we must quote for information. The President says:

"We are at peace with *all the world*, and seek to maintain cherished relations of amity with *the rest of mankind*."

All the world and *the rest of mankind* are certainly under obligations to Gen. TAYLOR, for he has at least furnished them with a capital bull. This animal, we presume, will take the place of Old Whitey; or, perhaps, by the expression "rest of mankind," the General means to be understood as designating that venerable charger himself.

The concluding sentiments in regard to the preservation of the Union, will meet with the approval of the great majority of the people. The President may have an opportunity of evincing the sincerity of his devotion to the Union, without a resort to forcible measures. By simply vetoing any bill which, in the opinion of one section of the Union, would both justify and demand a resort to such an extreme course of policy, he will do more towards the preservation of peace and harmony than by menaces or insinuations.

☞The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is received, but too late for publication or notice. We will give it, or a synopsis of it, in our next.

☞FATHER MATTHEW arrived here yesterday, in the Cars, on his way South. He will remain here a day or two.

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty.

The date of our paper reminds us that we stand almost upon the threshold of another year, and before this article can meet the eyes of some of our readers, eighteen hundred and forty-nine will have passed away, only to be numbered among the things that have been. Its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows, now live but in the recollection of those who cherish their remembrance; and the eye of memory, in glancing over its vanished scenes, will find much to regret and something to cherish, while the heart will turn fondly to those bright spots in the wide waste of existence that have been made to bloom into verdure beneath the warm dews of kindness and affection. The consciousness, too, of our own faults and failings, must teach us all the propriety of extending to others that charity of which we ourselves stand so much in need; and in commencing a new year, may it be with the determination to banish from our hearts all feelings of unkindness and animosity. About the river of human life there is a wintry wind, though a heavenly sunshine; the iris colors its agitation; the frost fixes upon its repose; be it our mutual task to brighten the sunshine and banish the frost, and the recollection of coming scenes will be as pleasing when they shall have past away, as their anticipation is now bright and cheering.

But we must stop. The feelings natural to the season have betrayed us into a deviation from our usual course, and we now turn to the every-day duties of life, with our feelings chastened, and, we hope, not the less qualified for their faithful discharge. The year which is just passing away has been distinguished by many stirring events and remarkable revolutions; yet, throughout all, the people of the United States have had abundant reasons for thankfulness, in the enjoyment of peace, prosperity, and happiness. A dark cloud, indeed, lowers over the future, yet through the gloom we can discern the sunshine, and we feel an abiding confidence that each recurrence of the season will find us, as now, a free, happy, and UNITED people. So may it be forever; and along with our aspirations for the good of the country at large, we beg, in conclusion, to wish each and every one of our readers a happy, a most happy, New Year.

Father Matthew—Debate in the Senate.

An animated debate occurred in the United States Senate on the 20th instant, upon a resolution introduced by Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Rev. THEOBALD MATTHEW be permitted to sit within the bar of the Senate during the period of his sojourn in Washington.

The question being upon the resolution, its adoption was opposed by Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, on the ground that Mr. MATTHEW had, at some former period, avowed opinions inimical to the institution of slavery. Mr. CLAY made some observations, in which he deprecated, justly, we think, the pushing of slavery in its collateral and remote branches upon all possible occasions that might arise. Mr. SEWARD, of New York, advocated the passage of the resolution because Mr. MATTHEW had expressed opinions at variance with those of the South, upon the slavery question. This drew bitter and merited rebukes from Mr. FOOTE and Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and other gentlemen from the South.—Gen. CASS made some remarks of a conciliatory character, urging that the resolution was simply a token of respect, tendered to a great and good man, and having no bearing one way or the other upon the slavery question, which he said was too grave and solemn a question to be pertinaciously lugged into every trifling discussion, with which it could only have a remote connection. Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. BADGER, and others, opposed the adoption of the resolution, as it was without a precedent, and might tend to confusion and difficulty in future, when the same privilege would be claimed for others. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 yeas to 18 nays.

It would seem that the better plan in this case would have been for the presiding officer to have introduced Mr. MATTHEW, without any vote or resolution upon the subject, in which case no objection would have been made. Those gentlemen who voted against the resolution for admitting Father MATTHEW, stated that their course was not dictated by any lack of respect to that gentleman personally, nor any indisposition to testify their appreciation of his services in the cause of temperance, but either because they feared to establish a precedent, or were unwilling to lend the apparent sanction of their votes to his principles upon the slavery question.

This discussion is deeply to be regretted; not because the subject matter possesses any intrinsic importance whatever, but because it discloses a disposition among the ultra members from both sections of the Union, to view every matter through the medium of their own feelings upon a particular question. It is impossible to see how a vote of courtesy to any man can be tortured into an endorsement of all his views. It would hardly be supposed that the passage of the resolution for admitting Father MATTHEW to the floor of the Senate, would be any endorsement on the part of that body of the Catholic religion, or the institution of monarchy, and yet everybody knows that he is a Catholic Priest, and a subject of Great Britain. Altogether too much importance has, we think, been given to this matter, which was intended simply as a mark of esteem, and as such the invitation should have been unanimous or not at all. Upon any opposition being evinced by Senators, motives of delicacy should have induced the mover to withdraw it.

THREATENED INUNDATION.—Late New Orleans papers speak of a great rise in the Mississippi river, and express strong fears of another overflow. The river is now even with its banks at many points where the overflow of last summer occurred.

THE PANORAMA.—We regret that we have not enjoyed the pleasure of seeing Mr. PRATT's Panorama of the Hudson River, and of scenes in Virginia; the more so as it has been very highly spoken of by the press where it has been exhibited, both in our own State, and at the North. Mr. PRATT himself, comes very highly recommended from Raleigh, where the painting has been on exhibition, and was visited by a large majority of the citizens.

☞Christmas in this place, was observed with the usual spirit. Divine service was celebrated in the Episcopalian and Catholic Churches; and the Temperance Societies had a celebration at the Baptist Church, where several excellent addresses were delivered. The exercises were highly impressive and creditable to all concerned.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—According to the appointment of the Central Committee, a Convention of the friends of the Central Rail Road will be held in this place on Saturday week, the fifth of January.—It is expected that Gen. SAUNDERS and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

☞The English war steamer Hecate, having on board the new British Minister, Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, arrived off the Washington Arsenal on Friday evening, the 21st instant.

JAIL BURNT.—We learn that the Brunswick county Jail, at Smithville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Suspicion attaches to a negro who was confined in it, and who made his escape. It was a wooden building.

Congressional Proceedings.

The chief interest of last week's proceedings in Congress, centres in Saturday's movements, which resulted in the election of a Speaker. We give a pretty full report of that day, taken from the *Baltimore Sun*. It will be only necessary to glance hastily at the proceedings of the previous days. On Wednesday, the 19th, the House voted three times unsuccessfully for Speaker. On Thursday the same course was pursued with the same result. It appeared, in answer to a question of Giddings of Ohio, that a whig caucus had been held on the night previous, at which six delegates had been appointed to meet six similar delegates on the part of the democratic party, "to consult upon and report to their respective meetings a mode of organising the House on just and fair principles." The committee did not report on Friday, and the House adjourned until Saturday without any vote, preferring to await the action of the committee of conference. Saturday's proceedings are given somewhat more fully.

The choice of seats, and the reception of the Message, was the only business transacted on Monday. Both Houses adjourned until Thursday, the 27th inst.

The Senate has been occupied with Executive business, and the appointment of committees.

The Chairmen of the various Standing Committees are as follows: Foreign Affairs, King of Ala. Finance, Dickinson of N. Y. Commerce, Hamlin of Maine. Manufactures, Sebastian of Arkansas. Agriculture, Sturgeon of Penn. Military, Davis of Miss. Militia, Houston of Texas. Naval, Yulee of Florida.—Public Lands, Felch of Michigan. Private Land Claims, Downs of Lou. Indian Affairs, Atchison of Mo. Claims, Norris of N. York. Revolutionary Claims, Walker of Wisconsin. Judiciary, Butler of S. C. Post Office, Rush of Texas. Pensions, King of Ala. Territories, Douglass of Ill. Public Buildings, Hunter of Va. Patents, Turney of Tenn.—Retrenchment, Bradbury of Vt. Library, Pearce of Md.

The following are the principal committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. King, Foote, Webster, Benton, and Mangum.

On Finance.—Messrs. Dickinson, Phelps, Hunter, Douglas, and Pearce.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, of Miss., Borland, Greene, Shields, and Dawson.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Yulee, Mason, Badger, Bright and Miller.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, Bradbury, Berrien, Downs, and Dayton.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Mason, Yulee, Miller, Shields, and Berrien.

A debate arose upon the admission of Father MATTHEW to a seat upon the floor of the Senate. We have referred to this in another place. It will be seen, that on all the most important Senatorial committees, there is a preponderance of Southern men. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Cass were, at their own request, excused from serving upon any committees. Mr. Benton's Free Soil movements have excluded him from the fellowship of the democratic party, and virtually from all the committees.

Masonic Celebration.

In accordance with previous notice, the members of the Masonic Order in this place, assembled at the Lodge Room yesterday morning, the 27th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. They proceeded in procession to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an address was delivered by Brother ROBERT STRANGE, Jr. It is unnecessary to say that the display was very beautiful and striking, nor that the address was listened to with that marked attention to which its merits entitled it. We are even now going to press, and it is impossible for us to do justice to the subject. We may recur to it on a future occasion.

From the Savannah Georgian, Dec. 20.

We invite the calm and serious attention of all our readers to the speech of Mr. TOOMBS. He has spoken upon the great matter of difference between the North and the South, as becomes a Southern man and a Georgian. Upon questions of party we have been, we are, opposed to Mr. TOOMBS. But, upon this question, above all party questions, we hasten to award to him our humble meed of approbation. It becomes the Southern people to unite and "lift up the hands" of their statesmen in the National Capitol. We are satisfied that Mr. TOOMBS represents in his speech the opinions of a great majority of the people of Georgia. We say, then, to Mr. TOOMBS, and we say to Mr. STEPHENS, however we may have differed from you—however greatly the people of Georgia have been divided upon your past course—we recognise in your present position, upon the great pending question, a correct position: maintain it manfully. The people of Georgia will sustain you. They will say, with Mr. STEPHENS, that they "would rather the Southern country, with all her statesmen and all her great spirits, was offered up an honorable sacrifice, than we should submit for an instant to degradation." But there will be no sacrifice. We have as profound a love for the union of the United States, as our fathers made it—one of harmony, love, equal rights, and equal obligations, as any men under the canopy of Heaven. We have no love for degradation. We have no respect for that power which, regardless of the spirit of the Constitution, seeks to sink us in the estimation of mankind, and, what is worse, to sink us in our own. We say there will be no sacrifice. If our rights were respected, and the Constitution administered justly, there would be none. If the North is determined to make no concession, determined to carry out its fanatical purposes, we can live at the South as we were before the Constitution was adopted—as Free, Sovereign, and Independent States. The States of the South and West can unite if it be to their interest, and they can do all that belongs to an independent people to do.

The course of Mr. TOOMBS and Mr. STEPHENS proves that there is no reliance to be placed longer by the Whigs of Georgia upon the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States. We have always freely admitted that we have very many foes in the Northern Democratic party. They are every day increasing in number. Those great statesmen, CASS, DALLAS, BUCHANAN, WOODBURY, and many others, in Congress and out, would have changed the current of Northern hostility, but have failed. That current is sweeping everything before it. The salvation of the South demands that we, here at the South, become forthwith united in the stern spirit of 1776. Our ancestors then determined to live freemen, yet willing to remain united with the people of Britain if the heel of oppression were removed. Their sons are determined now to live freemen, still willing to live under the Stars and Stripes if justice is done them. May it be done. May the present Congress, commenced with clouds and storms, become imbued with the spirit of WASHINGTON! Let them divide the new Territories justly—forbear from incendiary demonstrations—recognise their brethren in Southern men—and this glorious Union will be perpetuated. Our readers must reflect. The time may be coming, if not already come, for them to choose the positions they are to assume. For ourselves, our's is taken. We go for the South, if trouble must come, for the South, for the sunny South, for Georgia, our beloved Georgia, against all powers and all combinations.

The spirit of 1776 is not dead among the people of Georgia. She was then the smallest of the Colonies, but she struck for Liberty. She quailed not before the gigantic armies and fleets of George the Third. She will not quail, now she has become a great State of near a million of people, from apprehensions of Northern power. With a just cause, she will assert her *equality*, if needs be her *independence*, and will prove to the North and to the world that *degeneracy* is not her crime. People of Georgia, reflect.

A GREAT "FISH STORY"—BUT A TRUE ONE.—On Wednesday last, there came in at the main (Southwest entrance of the Cape Fear river, a large shoal, probably many hundreds, of the kind of fish known among our fisherman as the Great Black Fish. After playing about awhile, nearly one hundred of them got into shallow water, in a sort of pocket, and on the receding of the tide, they were left "high and dry." The largest was sixteen feet long, and four feet thick. The smallest ten feet long, and two feet thick. The people of Smithville and the neighborhood took possession of the stranded monsters, and have been busily engaged in converting them into oil, their yield being of a very good quality for burning. It is calculated that well on to *two hundred barrels* will be obtained.—*Chronicle.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1849.

After the reading of the journal of the preceding day's proceedings, Mr. F. P. Stanton desired to present a proposition. He was aware that it was not in order to debate. It was the plan of organization offered on the part of the whig members, by their committee, to the democratic members, of whose committee he was a member.

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Here followed a great excitement. Mr. Toombs claiming his right to address the House. A dozen members were addressing the House at once.

Here Mr. Toombs proceeded to address the House at considerable length in a speech upon the legal and constitutional right of the House to pass the rule, compelling members to vote upon resolutions, without the liberty of assigning reasons for their respective votes. During the delivery of this argument (only detached sentences of which could be heard by the reporter,) half the House was speaking, shouting, and calling to order; and the Clerk was calling over the roll upon the question of rescinding the resolution or rule preventing debate, made some time before by motion of Mr. Inge.

The Clerk here put the question on the motion to rescind the rule prohibiting debate until a Speaker shall have been elected; and it was decided by yeas and nays in the negative—yeas 97, nays 120.

Mr. F. P. Stanton called for the reading of his proposition, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*; and if, after the vote shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

Mr. Meade offered a resolution, which he said was designed as a substitute for that of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Stanton,] and it was read by the Clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That after the vote has been taken for Speaker, next after the adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to vote between the four members receiving the greatest number of votes, and if neither receive a majority, the House shall then vote between the three members receiving the largest vote, and if no choice be made, the House shall choose the Speaker from the two members who shall have last received the greatest number of votes; and no votes shall be counted that are not given to one or other of the persons thus designated; and the same rule shall apply in the election of the other officers of the House.

Mr. Stanton desired to offer his proposition, previously presented to the House, and demanded a vote upon it.

The Clerk here again read the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Stanton.]

Amendments and substitutes were then offered by Mr. Kauffman, of Texas, and Mr. Giddings, which were rejected.

The resolution of Mr. Stanton, as above, was then adopted, by a vote of 113 to 106.

From the moment that this resolution was adopted, the scene deepened in interest. The process of voting was slow, full of interest, and every turn of the scale was watched with the greatest anxiety. The House was absorbed with the votes that were given. The galleries were crowded with an anxious multitude. It was obvious on the first ballot that Messrs. Howell Cobb and Winthrop were the prominent candidates of the two great political parties.

On the first roll-call, Mr. Cobb received 95 votes, Mr. Winthrop 90—scattering 32.

On the 2d, Mr. Cobb 96, Mr. Winthrop 92—scattering 32.

On the 3d, Mr. Cobb 97, Mr. Winthrop 97—scattering 27. Still no majority.

Then the final vote was taken, and it turned on the plurality principle, when Mr. Cobb received 102 votes, and Mr. Winthrop 100—Mr. Cobb's majority 2.

The following were the scattering votes on the last ballot:

For Mr. Wilmot—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King, and Root.
For Mr. Stephens—Mr. Cabell.
For Mr. Strong—Messrs. Cleveland, Doty, Peck.
For Mr. Colcock—Mr. Holmes.
For Mr. Morehead—Messrs. Morton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs.
For Mr. Durkee—Mr. Wilmot.
For Mr. Potter—Mr. Wood.
For Mr. Boyd—Mr. Woodward.

The Clerk then prepared to declare Howell Cobb, of Georgia, to have been elected Speaker of the 31st Congress; when

Mr. Stanly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Howell Cobb, a representative from Georgia, be declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 31st Congress.

Mr. Schenck protested against calling the yeas and nays. Mr. Cobb having already been elected the Speaker of the 31st Congress. But, amid great confusion, the roll was called on agreeing to Mr. Stanly's resolution; and the resolution was agreed to—yeas 149, nays 33.

The Clerk then declared that Howell Cobb, Representative from the State of Georgia, had been duly elected the Speaker of the 31st Congress, and requested Messrs. Winthrop and McDowell to conduct him to the chair; which duty was performed by these gentlemen, amid profound silence and great sensation.

The Speaker elect then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking the Chair under the circumstances attending my election.

I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at the present time.

The peculiar organization of this body, as exhibited in our proceedings since we first met—the nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present session of Congress—conspire to render the duties of the office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask in advance your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully and impartially to discharge its duties.

The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization—the people will continue to regard with intense interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibilities great. Let us then, in view of these considerations, invoke in the discharge of these duties a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit, under the blessing of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me as your presiding officer during the present Congress.

Mr. Vinton said that the annual communication from the Executive had been delayed so long as to render it highly important that it should go forth to the country, so anxious to receive it, without greater delay. He would therefore propose, for the purpose of promptly communicating the fact of the organization of the House officially to the Senate, that the members be now sworn in.

The clerk then called Mr. Linn Boyd, the senior member, to the desk, who administered to the Speaker the customary oath of office.

Mr. Jacob Thompson conceived that by swearing in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of getting the message, &c., before the country, as before it could be received by the House it was necessary that the fact of the organization should be announced to the Executive by a joint committee from both branches of Congress; and the Senate would not be in session again until Monday morning.

Mr. Jones, with the view to the early transmission of the message to the House and Senate, moved that the House do now adjorn till 10 A. M. on Monday, so that by noon on that day, the members being all sworn in, the Executive communication might be received. This motion was understood to have been withdrawn, (much opposition to the early hour having been manifested on all sides.)

On motion, the House then adjourned until noon on Monday.

RANSOM OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—On the 10th of October the Indians had besieged the Presidio of Janos, in the State of Chihuahua, and made twenty-nine American prisoners. The Governor of the State, in order to release the latter, has offered to the enemy an interchange of prisoners, which the Indians accepted. The Governor of Chihuahua stated that if he could not get a sufficent number of Indians to tally with that of the Americans he would give whatever the enemy might ask to have our citizens at liberty.

From the Washington Union.

Mond the Cookery.

"Easy-good Lord, my wife is afraid of thunder."—*Tempest.*

The gods were right when they made great men out of circumstances, and based principle upon selfishness. They preserved the equilibrium of humanity between devils and angels, and rendered a third party as certain as the existence of the earth between the sun and the moon. The present state of affairs is alarming. Bread refuses to rise; men who engaged to marry have deferred the honey-moon for a more convenient season; and a celebrated button-maker in Attleborough has smashed, because of the fear that no more constitutional buttons will be required for the United States trousers.

While such a feverish excitement exists in the country, how kind it is in the Second Washington to give us the assurance contained in the following letter. We now breathe freer and deeper, and intend soon to cut our straps off, so as to give our patriotism room to stretch without breaking stitches. But to the subject: here is the document; it will, like the boy's chestnut, speak for itself.

"THE HEROIC AGE."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, SOUTHEAST ROOM,
Near the New Fences, Dec. 16, 1849.

MY DEAR HEROIC AGE: It was the remark of the illustrious Von Puffendorf, in his notes upon the APOCRYPHA, that human nature in short breeches was the same as human nature in petticoats, no matter how you combed the hair; and that *cockolorum* was *cockolorum*, whether you spelt it with a C or a K.

The present condition of men and things in the Capitol of this republic proves conclusively the truth of the position taken by the old philosopher; and he who can't believe it couldn't tell putty from soap, or old rye from the nectar of the gods.

All nations have been cursed with an abundance of men who felt within their secret souls that they were a head and shoulders taller than all creation; and that they, and they alone, could succeed to power by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

We recollect on one occasion, in olden time, when music and every other heavenly maid was in pantalettes, that a certain town was besieged by an enemy, and the citizens were called together to devise the best method of defence. At this gathering, a stone mason declared that stone and mortar would alone be effectual; a carpenter knew that frame-work and plank would do the business up *brown*; a blacksmith felt confident that iron would be invincible; while a shoemaker swore by all the gods that slept in the clouds, and dined on the smell of roses, that there was nothing like *leather*. Well, so they went on arguing and debating, cussing and discussing, until at length the enemy burst in the gates, and took the whole band of disinterested patriots prisoners, and led them into captivity.

We think that the people's party in the House, who are all disinterested patriots, should settle their disputes between cotton and stone, iron and leather, black wool and white wool, and begin to do something against the common enemy; for, depend upon it, if leather is the best, it never will be adopted until the whole are captured, and not even honor itself left behind to swear by.

The elections for Congress have been taken at times wide apart, and under a change of circumstances such as to justify us in declaring that the present will of the people is not represented on the floor of the House of Representatives at all. Why, then, should the democracy, who have by accidental circumstances got the nominal power, attempt anything more than a nominal victory? That would be enough, in God's name, to upset our apple-cart, and play the deuce with the whole litter of powder-monkeys in our service.

It is apparent that organization is a *sine qua non* just now, and we don't care a button who sits in the chair and plays captain; we know that, with our appliances and Tom Ewing, we can make both ends meet at the end of the year, if they don't meet already; and, in the language of the Veiled Prophet of Khorosin—

"The race is not unto the man
What does the swiftest run,
Nor the *battell* to the *peopell*
What fires the biggest gun."

But we must have an organization, or the whole country will be turned up, bung down, with the bung out, and all the good liquor of the republic will run away and do nobody no good. Then all you original Taylor men, who, we must say, are doing a plaguy poor business for us, forbear, and do something sensible. If you split both parties up upon Speaker, you will split us up from breakfast to appetite. Like the frogs in the pond, when the boys stoned them, we are ready to exclaim, "It may be fun to you, but it is death to us!"

It is sad to see everything going stern foremost to the devil before our eyes for the want of a leader, and unless this matter is brought to a "crisis with a focus" pretty soon, we'll be tectotally exfluunctified if we don't veto the Wilmot Proviso on the ground-hop, and give you the play of HAMLET—the part of *Hamlet* omitted by particular desire. You can play checkers and *fox* and *geese* in the House, and such innocent games, if you like; but we give you due notice that we can make a game of double-decked poker which will break you all at the first shuffle; and let us tell you, in all candor, that it is soon a coming, with no postponement on account of the weather.

Why can't you organize? Have you no one in your body fit for Speaker? or is the Speakership fit for nobody? If this is so, what an awful set of fellows you have got! and the sooner you expel a baker's dozen or two, the better it will be for you and the country.

You need not expect to dissolve the Union until after *huckleberry* time, if at all; and as for pickling the Republic and saving it in that way, that is all humbug. We propose to give the Union a dose of calomel when the system gets right, and then to work off all the impurities with the castor-oil of conciliation. If under such circumstances there should be a dispensation of gripes, it will be the fault of the disease, and not of the medicine. Extras are not charged for in constitutional cases.

Peculiar circumstances, which we now communicate to you confidentially, requires us to go to the Dickins for the Union. We have bought a new plantation, predicated upon the prompt payment of our salary; and if from any cause the supplies should be cut off, we shall have to *flummix*—which, for us to do, we have declared, and still declare, to be an impossibility.

It makes but little difference to us how you swallow the eel of discord, if you only get it down past resurrection. Gape and swallow, stretch and strain, suck and wriggle, until you bolt the monster. We have seen a small snake in our day swallow a large toad without sweet oil, though it is true he used a plenty of perseverance; and we think you can do something in the *gaping* and *swallowing* line which will be handsome for posterity to admire, even in the heroic age.

Yours in the flesh, ZACK WASHINGTON.

WHO BIDS?—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in referring to the action of the Senate on Executive appointments, remarks:

"Colonel, I beg his pardon, Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB will be one of the first victims, if Mr. CLAYTON should send his name in before he has reached Vienna. His successor will probably be a Southern gentleman; but it is impossible to tell his name till after the election of Speaker. The Chargeship to the Netherlands and the mission to Russia may also await the resolution of the puzzling problem."

IMPORTANT DECISION TO COMMERCIAL MEN.—In a cause recently determined in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, it has been decided that *a deed* made by a person in embarrassed circumstances to trustees for the purpose—

1st. To defray the expenses attending the execution of the trust;

2d. To pay the several creditors of the grantor named in a schedule annexed to the deed;

3d. To pay the claims of such of the grantor's creditors as should, on or before a given day, execute and deliver to the trustees full and absolute release and acquittance of such claims.

4th. If any surplus remain after satisfying the aforesaid creditors, to apply the same to the satisfaction of the claims of all other creditors of said grantor, without any distinction or priority,

Is void, both at common law and as against the statue, 13 Eliz. ch. 5.

That a deed so void as to a part, *is void altogether*.

Baltimore American.

By the breaking of some trussel work across a cut on the Vermont Central Railroad, on Monday, a train of cars was precipitated fifty feet, thereby killing one man and mortally wounding three others.

THE TRUE CAUSE.—A gentleman observed to Dr. JOHNSON that there was less vagrant poor in Scotland than in England, and as proof of it, said there was no instance of a beggar dying in the street there. "I believe you are right, sir," said JOHNSON; "but that does not arise from want of vagrants, *but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman.*"

Methodist Episcopal Conference, South.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church South, was held at Camden, S. C., and adjourned on Monday last, 24th inst., after a harmonious session of five days. Below will be found a List of Appointments for the ensuing year:—

Charleston District.—P. E.—C. Betts.
Cumberland—William G. Conner.
Trinity—James Stacy.
Bethel—Henry M. Mood.
St. James—A. G. Stacy.
Black Swamp—W. A. McSwain, T. Mitchell,
Walterboro'—P. M. A. Williams, W. Jones.
Orangeburg—W. Crook, Wm. Lee.
Cypress—W. C. Kirkland, M. L. Banks.
Cooper River—J. W. Kelly, W. Hutto.
Missions.
Savannah River—Wm. Fleming, R. Bunch.
Edisto Island—C. Wilson, H. A. Bass.
Beaufort and Prince Williams—D. D. Coxe, L. H. Johnson.
Pon Pon—S. P. Taylor.
Combahee and Ashepoo—J. R. Coburn, S. Dunwody.
Cooper River—T. Leadbetter.
Oakatie—J. Warnock.
Cokesburry District.—P. E.—W. A. Gamewell.
Cokesbury Circuit—J. H. Wheeler, S. H. Browne.
Edgefield—W. P. Mouzon, A. H. Harman.
Pendleton—M. Puckett.
Greenville Station—H. C. Parsons.
" Circuit—J. Watts.
Union—R. J. Boyd, A. P. Avant.
Laurens—S. Townsend.
Newberry—J. H. Zimmerman, J. N. Bouchelle.
Pickens—John Finger.
Paris Mountain—A. B. McGilvray.
Mount Tryon Mission—L. Scarborough.
Columbia District.—P. E.—S. W. Capers.
Columbia Station—Whiteford Smith, J. A. Mood.
" Circuit—J. W. Harris.
Lexington—D. Derrick.
Barnwell—P. G. Bowman, J. W. North.
Winnsboro'—S. Leard, I. O. A. Conner.
Lancaster—Thomas M. Farrow.
Camden—W. T. Capers.
Darlington—C. S. Walker, D. W. Seale.
Santee—A. W. Walker.
Sumterville—E. King.
Missions.
St. Matthews—Williamson Smith.
Congaree—W. Martin.
Wateree—D. G. McDaniel, A. J. Cauthen.
Graniteville—S. M. Green.
Wilmington District.—P. E.—N. Tally.
Wilmington—Hugh A. C. Walker, J. T. Mund.
Smithville—G. W. Moore, J. B. Hughes.
Cornwayborough—J. A. Chandler.
Bladen—D. J. Simmons, R. Washburn.
Georgetown—A. M. Chreitzberg.
Black River—J. M. Bradley and J. Parker.
Marion—A. McCorquodale, O. A. Chreitzberg.
Missions.
Santee—W. Carson, A. Ervin.
Black River and Pee Dee—M. Eady, A. P. Martin.
Waccamaw Neck—J. A. Minick, A. L. Smith.
Sampit—L. M. Little.
Cape Fear—H. A. Porter.
Fayetteville District.—P. E.—W. Barringer.
Fayetteville Station—C. H. Pritchard.
" Circuit—S. Jones, W. Currie.
Bennettsville—J. A. Porter.
Society Hill Mission—C. McLeod.
Cheraw—J. T. Wightman.
" Mission—W. J. Jackson.
Chesterfield—A. Nettles.
Wadesboro'—T. R. Walsh, D. D. Byers.
Rockingham—M. A. McKibben.
Albemarle—W. Haltom.
Montgomery—P. W. McDaniel.
Deep River—P. W. Postell.
Lincolnton District.—P. E.—A. M. Forster.
Charlotte Station—J. J. Flemming.
" Circuit—J. H. Robinson, E. Pennington.
Pleasant Grove—W. C. Patterson.
Concord—W. L. Pegues.
Lincolnton—C. Murchison.
Yorkville—P. F. Kistler.
Spartanburg Station—H. H. Durant.
" Circuit—S. D. Laney, E. J. Meynardie.
Rutherford—J. R. Pickett, A. Rush.
Shelby—R. R. Franks.
Catawba—W. C. Clark.
Morganton—P. R. Hoyle.
Lenoir—G. McDonald.
McDowell—J. L. Shuford.
A. M. Shipp, Professor, University of North Carolina.

M. C. Turrentine transferred to Georgia Conference.

Z. W. Barnes, H. E. Ogburn, and C. W. Crowell, without appointments, in consequence of ill health.

Next Conference to be held at Wadesboro', N. C.

A Lick Back—Tastings of Punch.

Punch says, by means peculiar to his paper, he is enabled to outstrip all cotemporary rivalry, and to lay before his readers a most faithful report of a recent meeting of African savages of the Mozambique nation—a meeting conducted with the greatest decorum, and resulting in most pious resolutions. The proceedings, carefully watched by a "Little Bird" from the top of a date tree, have been rendered into the most scrupulous English by a gentleman attached to the Foreign Missionary Society, and who passed the very prime of his life among the Makuana race of Cape Delagado, on the coast of Mozambique. Here follows a report of the meeting. After many speakers had exhibited their talents,

"A chief—with his hand commanding silence—rose. He spoke gravely and fluently. His words were to this meaning: 'The English people had, no doubt, done much good among the black races. They had taught the Mozambique many things that were wise and good. They had sent them books that gave them souls in the sky. But this was in former times. The English of to-day, it was as plain as his hand, were no longer the same as the English before them. They had forgotten the preaching of the Silent Tongue, and thought of nothing but stores of ivory and gold dust. Though still white men without, they were black men all inside. Now he would put this to the Makuana race. [Here was a sudden hush, and the multitude gathered closer about the chief.] These were his

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of the Thirty-first Congress, December, 1849.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind.—During the past year, we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all the belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imposts and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy.—This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence, which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has, for a long time, been in attendance, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and although a Minister, appointed to represent the Empire, was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country; and believing, from the best information that I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed.—So long as the act of Congress, of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the laws of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The experience of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia, in the contest, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in its cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d' Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d' Affaires at that court will, also, bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal, in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say, it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d' Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders.—Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things, at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period, Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the commissioners of the United States and the minister of foreign affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizen on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in protecting the interests of the U. States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal convention with that republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens resident or trading there have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances and others of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have, hitherto, ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California, especially, are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stand as the great American power to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed, first, to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, presents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the U. States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register, before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws, which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reunion of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal, through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement, will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States, entering into such a treaty, will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls.

The work, if constructed under these guarantees, will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be practicable. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a high-way which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guarantees of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico, than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($48,830,097 50,) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($59,663,097 50;) and the expenditures, for the same time were, in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($46,798,667 82,) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of five millions eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand and one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, ($5,828,121 66,) and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, ($10,547,092 73,) making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($16,375,214 39.) The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend the revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adopton of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above, and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which, the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for admission of California into the Union, as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by the officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails (after such allowances as congress may think fit to authorize,) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake; and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress, to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories. These lands, remote from the population and admiration with which one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849.

THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The National Intelligencer, in noticing the election of Mr. Cobb, as Speaker of the House, says:

"We beg, therefore, to congratulate the House on the choice of Mr. Cobb is a gentleman of unexceptionable private character, of a good presence, and of fair talents that having been a member of the House for [illegible] years, and with much occasional experience [illegible] the duties of the Chair, he is already well versed [illegible] the rules of order, and will, we doubt not, fill the office of Speaker respectably, efficiently, and creditably. In short, we may say, that had it devolved on the Whig members of the House to select a Speaker from the opposite party, it is quite probable that a majority of them would have chosen Mr. Cobb; and this, we think, is saying in a word every thing that can be expected from adversaries touching his fitness, his fairness, and his patriotism.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, the passenger train on the Central Rail Road, ran off the track near Mr. OLLIVER's in consequence of the improper position of the "switch," which caused material injury to the engine, and baggage and passenger cars. There were a large number of passengers, all of whom escaped unhurt. They arrived here at 5 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. We believe no accident has ever occured by the cars running off the track on this road, which has either caused serious injury or the loss of life, since it went into operation.—*Macon Messenger, 19th inst.*

Some of the large houses in London are now shipping colonial produce for the United States; and it is reported that a well-knowing firm has purchased two thousand bags of coffee for exportation to that quarter.

THE CREW OF THE BRIG CHARLES.—On the 7th inst., we published the report of the Captain of the ship Galena from New Orleans, who said that on the 2d inst. lat. 36.30, lon. 70, the Galena, ran into the British Brig Charles, from Cardiff for Wilmington, and that seven of the nine persons comprising the brig's crew, were drowned by the accident. The brig Lady of the Lake, Capt. Hill, arrived here last night, ten days from Bermuda, and reports that on the 10th inst. lat. 33.40, lon. 67.30, (about 260 miles S. E. from the place of collision,) they fell in with the boat of the Charles containing the mate and six seamen. It appears that after the collision they worked at the pumps all night, and showed a light, expecting every moment that the Galena would bear down to them, as they could distinctly see her lights, but were disappointed. In the morning of the 3d, they launched a boat, put in provisions and water, and left the wreck in a sinking condition.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th inst., by Mr. SAMUEL A. GALLOWAY, Esq., Mr. MARION GALLOWAY, to Miss MARGARET B., daughter of JOHN and MARY WESTCOTT.

In Bladen county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. M. ROBBINS, Mr. SAMUEL J. BERRY, of this town, to Mrs. SOPHIA MCPHERSON, daughter of Dect. JOHN SMITH, of Bladen.

DIED.

In this town, about 7 o'clock A. M, on Sabbath morning, 23d instant, Mr. SAMUEL PATE, aged 35 years, late of Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., leaving, a wife and 3 children to mourn their loss. The deceased died in the hope of a blissful immortality.

In this town, on the night of the 24th instant, after a short illness, Miss EUPHEMIA CUTLER, aged 45 years.

In Carteret county, on the 20th October, Elder LEWIS WHITFIELD, in his 84th year.

In Franklin county, on the 30th ult., TILMON PATTERSON, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.

At his residence near Washington, Beaufort county, on Friday last, Major THOMAS H. BLOUNT, aged 65.

In Washington, Beaufort county, on the 19th inst., ANNE P. NEAL, Esq.

Commercial.

NEWBERN, Dec'r 24.—There is no change in the market, from our last week's report worth noticing. Turpentine is selling this morning at $1 90.—*Republican.*

NEW YORK, Dec'r 22.—*Naval Stores.*—The sales of Turpentine within a fortnight past have been large, say 12,000 bbls North county, nearly all at $2 63 per 280 lbs, embracing 2500 since our last, part of which was at the same rate, and part on private terms, leaving a stock on hand of less than 10,000 bbls; holders now ask $2 50. Spirits Turpentine is less firm, with sales of several hundred barrels at 36 a 37 cts., in large and small parcels. Common Rosin continues scarce, with few arrivals, and for retail lots from yard, something over our quotations is obtained. Tar remains very dull. We notice sales of 250 bbls white Rosin at $3 a $4 per 280 lbs; the medium grades are plenty and unsaleable, but there is little or no prime here. City Pitch is firm at $1 50 per bbls.

Town Commissioners.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the first Monday of January next, the citizens of Wilmington will be called upon to select seven gentlemen, as a Board of Commissioners of said town, for the ensuing year. It will be observed that a ticket has been published, recommending a change from the present Board. It is believed that the present Commissioners have performed their duty faithfully, and the citizens appear to be satisfied with their administration, we therefore take pleasure in again placing their names before the voters of the town for re-election.

MANY CITIZENS.

JAMES T. MILLER, JOSHUA G. WRIGHT,
GEORGE W. DAVIS, JOHN DAWSON,
L. H. MARSTELLER, WM. C. HOWARD,
THOMAS D. MEARES.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a	$ 10	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Middlings,	7	a	8	Yellow Dip,	1 85	a	1 90
Shoulders,	6½	a	7	Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hog round,	7½	a	8	Hard,	1 00	a	1 05
Western,	5	a	7	Tar,	1 05	a	1 10
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
White,	60	a	70	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 00
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,	00	a	75
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	00
Per pound,	15	a	20	Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
BEES' per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mem.,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed,	80	a	85
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00	a	4 00	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	70	a	85
Per bushel,	50	a	55	Black Eye,	60	a	65
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70	Cow,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	12	a	12½	Nor. Mess,	13 00	a	13 50
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10	Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Laguyra,	00	a	12½	Fresh,	4	a	5
Cuba,	10	a	11	POTATOES.			
Java,	12	a	14	Irish, bbl.,	1 75	a	2 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Tallow,	14	a	16	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	40	a	45	Chickens, live,	16	a	20
Adamantine,	21	a	22	Do. dead,	12½	a	25
EGGS, per doz.,	15	a	18	Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
Per pound,	00	a	35	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	3 00	a	3 25
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50	Rough, bush.,	75	a	80
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Turks Island,	00	a	00
North River,	00	a	00	Liv'l sack,	00	a	00
Eastern,	00	a	64	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
No. Carolina,	7½	a	8	Contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Western,	6½	a	7	STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomastown,	70	a	1 00	W. O. barrel,			
LUMBER, River, per M.				rough,	10 00	a	13 50
Floor. B'ds,	00	a	9 50	Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00	R. O. hhd.,			
Scantling,	0 00	a	4 00	dressed,	7 00	a	11 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33	SUGAR, per pound.			
Gin,	30	a	33	New Orleans,	6	a	7
Whiskey, rec.	30	a	00	Porto Rico,	7	a	8
Do. common,	28	a	00	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65	Loaf,	10	a	11½
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40	TIMBER, per M.			
Peach do.	00	a	00	Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Mill, prime,	5 00	a	6 50
West Indies,	25	a	26	Do. prd'y,	4 00	a	4 25
New Orleans,	00	a	00	Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	3 50
MACKEREL, per bbl.				TALLOW,			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00	Per pound,	6	a	7
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00	WINES, per gallon.			
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
MULLETS,				Sherry,	1 25	a	4 00
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 50	Claret,	1 25	a	4 00
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5	Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to 1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	00	a	50
Flaxseed, per cask,	90	a	0 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	6 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	60
Lumber, per M.	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1849.

During the past three days, there has not been much business of importance doing. Our remarks will, therefore, be short.

BACON—The stock of Bacon is very light. Some small lots of new have come in. The price remains about the same as quoted last week

BEEF CATTLE—The market is pretty well supplied. Quotations nominal.

CORN—A cargo of about 650 bushels arrived this week, from Onslow county, and sold, in lots to suit, from vessel, at 55 cents per bushel. The highest offer for the lot was 50 cents per bushel. MEAL plenty, and dull at quotations.

COFFEE—This article is scarce, and prices maintain much firmness.

EGGS—Have fallen back to their old price, 15 to 18 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied with Fayetteville and Northern brands of Flour. Quotations without change.

HAY—302 bales of hay arrived and sold at 64c per 100 lbs.

LARD—Is abundant and dull at quotations.

LUMBER—3 rafts Scantling have changed hands at $4 per M., and one raft of Flooring boards at $9 50 per M.

MOLASSES—None received this week.

NAVAL STORES—About 1,500 bbls of Turpentine have been sold this week, at $1 85 to $1 90 for yellow dip; and $1 to $1 05 for hard. TAR—Sales at $1 05 to $1 10—last sales latter price. Sales of about 500 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE on secret terms, supposed at about 26c. There is but little demand for the article.

SALT—Received coastwise 400 sacks.

STAVES—A small lot of Red Oak

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Prize Essay on the Culture and Management of Tobacco.

BY W. W. W. BOWIE, ESQ., OF PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

[The Publisher of the AMERICAN FARMER having offered a piece of silver plate of the value of $30, for the best Essay on the above subject, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. G. S. KEY, J. S. SELLMAN, GEO. W. HUGHES, JOHN D. BOWLING, and W. C. CALVERT, of Maryland, awarded the prize for the following Essay.]

A rich loam is the soil for tobacco plants. The spot selected for a bed should be the south side of a gentle elevation, as well protected as possible by woods of shrubbery—a warm spot—mellow ground, perfectly pulverized. After a thorough burning of brush and tobacco stalks mixed, dig deep, and continue to dig, rake and chop, until every clod, root, and stone be removed, then level and pulverize nicely with the rake. Mix one gill of seed for every ten square yards, with a quart or half gallon of plaster or sifted ashes, to every half pint of seed, and sow it regularly, in the same manner that gardeners sow small seeds, only with a heavier hand. Roll with a hand roller, or tramp it with the feet. If the bed be sown early, it ought to be covered with brush free from leaves; but it is not necessary to cover them after the middle of March. Tobacco beds may be sown at any time during winter if the ground be not too wet or frozen. The *best* time for sowing is from the 10th to the 20th of March, although it is safest to sow at intervals, whenever the land is in fine order for working. Never sow unless the land be in good order, for the work will be thrown away if the land be too moist, or be not perfectly prepared. The beds must be kept free from grass or weeds, until they are no longer needed, and the grass must be picked out a sprig at a time by the fingers. It is a tedious and troublesome operation, therefore planters should be very careful not to use any manures on their beds which have grass seeds or weeds in them. After the plants are up they should receive a slight top-dressing of manure once a week sown broadcast by the hand; this manure should be composed of half a bushel of unleached ashes, (or one bushel of burnt turf,) one bushel of fresh virgin woods earth, one gallon of plaster, half a gallon of soot, one quart of salt dissolved in two gallons of liquid from barn-yard, and four pounds of pulverized sulphur, the whole well intermixed. Let a large quantity be got together early in the winter and put away in barrels for use when wanted. This and other such mixtures have been found efficacious in arresting the ravages of the fly,—both from the frequent dusting of the plants and the increased vigor which it imparts to them, thereby enabling the plant the sooner to get out of that tender state in which the fly is most destructive to it. The fly is a small black insect, somewhat like the flea, and delights in cold, dry, harsh weather, but disappearing with the mild showers and hot suns of opening summer. If possible the plants should stand in the bed from half an inch to an inch apart, and if they are too thick they must be raked when they have generally become as large as a five or ten cent piece. The rake proper for the purpose should be a small common rake, with iron teeth, three inches long, curved at the points: teeth flat, & three-eighths of an inch wide and set half an inch apart.

After Culture, &c.—The soil best adapted to the growth of tobacco is a light friable soil, or what is commonly called a sandy loam, not too flat, but rolling, undulating land—not liable to drown in excessive rains. New land is far better than old. Ashes are decidedly superior to any other fertilizer for tobacco. Theory and practice unite in sustaining this assertion. The land intended for tobacco should be well ploughed in April, taking care to turn the turf completely under and subsoiling any portions that may be very stiff and likely to hold water near the surface, and let the land be well harrowed directly after the breaking it up: it should then be kept clean, light, and well pulverized by occasional working with cultivators and large harrows, so as not to disturb the turf beneath the surface. When the plants are of good size for transplanting, and the ground in good order for their reception, the land, or so much as can be planted in a "*season*," should be "*scraped*," which is done by running parallel furrows with a small seeding plough, (the Davis or Woods plough, for instance,) two and a half feet apart, and then crossing these again at right angles, preserving the same distance, which leaves the ground divided in checks or squares of two and a half or three feet each. The hoes are then put to work, and the hill is formed by drawing the two front angles of the square into the hollow middle, and then smoothed on the top, and *patted* by one blow of the hoe. The furrows should be run shallow, for the hills should be low and well leveled off on the top, and, if possible, a slight depression near the centre, so as to collect the water near the plant. The first fine rain thereafter, the plants should be removed from the seed beds, and one carefully planted in each hill. A brisk man can plant *ten* thousand plants per day. The smaller or weaker hands, with baskets filled with plants, precede the *planters* and *drop* the plants on the hills. In drawing the plants from the bed, and in carrying them to the ground, great care should be taken not to bruise or mash them. They ought to be put in baskets or in barrels, if removed in carts, so that not many will be in a heap together. The plants should never be planted deeper than when they stood in the bed.—Planting is done by seizing the plants dropt on the hill, with the left hand, while with one finger of the right hand, a hole is made in the centre of the hill, and the root of the plant put in with the left, while the dirt is well closed about the roots by pressing the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand on each side of the plant, taking care to close the earth well about the bottom of the root. If sticks are used to plant with, they should be short, and the planter should be particular not to make the holes too deep. The plants should be very carefully planted, for if the roots are put in crooked and bent up, the plant may live, but will never flourish, and perhaps when too late to *replant*, it will die, and then all the labor will be of no avail. In three or four days it may be wed out, that is, the hoes are passed near the plants, and the hard crust formed on the hills pulled away, and the edges of the hill pulled down in the furrows; this is easily done if performed soon after planting; but if delayed, and the ground gets grassy, it will then be found a very troublesome operation. After "*weeding*" out, put a table-spoonful, or a gill, if it be preferred, of equal parts of plaster and ashes well mixed, upon each plant. In a few days, say a week or less time, run a small plough through it, going twice in a row. This is a delicate operation, and requires a steady horse and a skillful ploughman, for without great care the plants will be knocked up or be killed by the working. In a week after, the *tobacco cultivator* or *shovel* must be used. These implement are well made by R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore. Either implement is valuable at this stage of the crop.—But once in a row is often enough for either cultivator or shovel to pass. The crop can now he made with their use by working the tobacco once a week or ten days, for four or five weeks, going each time across the former working. Any grass growing near the root of the plants should be pulled out by hand. As soon as the tobacco has become too large to work without injuring the leaves by the swingle-tree, the hoes should pass through it, drawing a little earth to the plants when required, and level the furrows caused by the cultivator and shovel. Let this hoeing be well done, and the crop wants no more working.—Care should be taken to leave the land as level as possible, for level culture is most generally best.—When it blossoms, the best plants ought to be selected for seed; one hundred plants being enough to save for seed to sow a crop of forty thousand pounds. All the rest should be "*topt*" before they blossom—indeed as soon as the blossom is fairly formed. It should be *topt* down to the leaves that are six inches long, if early in the season; but if late, top still lower. If the season be favorable, in two weeks after a plant has been "*topt*," it will be fit for "*cutting*," yet it will not suffer by standing longer in the field. From this stage of the crop until it is in the house, it is a source of great solicitude and vexation to the planter. He is fearful of storms, of frost, and of worms, his worst enemy—they come in crowds—"their name is Legion;" and the "*suckers*" are to be pulled off, and the "*ground leaves*" are to be saved. The "*suckers*" ought to be pulled off when they get three or four inches long: they spring out abundantly at each leaf where it joins the stalk. "*Ground leaves*" are those leaves at the bottom of the plant, which become dry on the stalk, and ought to be gathered early in the morning when they will not crumble.

The worms ought to be pulled off and killed as fast as they appear, or they will soon destroy the crop. Turkeys are of great assistance in destroying these insects: they eat them and kill thousands which they do not eat, for it seems to be a cherished amusement of the turkey to kill worms on tobacco: they grow passionately fond of it; they kill for the love of killing. There are every year two "*gluts*," as they are called by planters; the first attacking the plants about the time that they are one third or half grown, the other comes on when the tobacco is ready for cutting. The first can easily be subdued with a good supply of turkeys, and if *then* they are effectually destroyed, the second *glut* will be very easy to manage, for it is the opinion of many intelligent and experienced planters that the greater portion of the first *glut* reappears the same year as *horn-blowers* and breed myriads. When the second army of worms makes its appearance, the tobacco is generally so large that turkeys do but little good. The only method then to destroy them is to begin in time, start when they are being hatched, and keep up a strict watch upon them, going over the whole field, plant by plant, and breaking the eggs—killing such as may be seen, and by constant attention during each morning and evening to this business alone, with the whole force of the farm, they may be prevented from doing much harm. When they disappear the second time there is no more cause of trouble. For a full entomological description of the tobacco worm, and the easiest and most effectual method of rendering them comparatively harmless, I beg leave to refer the reader to a letter written to J. S. SKINNER, Esq., by the author of this essay, and published in the Farmer's Library in 1848. When the plant begins to yellow, it is time to put it away. It is cut off close to the ground by turning up the bottom leaves and striking with a tobacco knife, formed of an old scythe —such knives as often are used for cutting corn.—Let it lay on the ground for a short time to "*fall*" or wilt, and then carry it to the tobacco house, when it may be put away in three different modes, by "*pegging*," "*spearing*," and by "*splitting*." "*Pegging*" tobacco is the neatest and best mode, yet the slowest. It is done by driving little pegs, about six inches long and half an inch or less square, into the stalk about four inches from the big end of the stalk, and these pegs are driven in with a mallet, in a slanting direction, so as to hook on the sticks in the house. It is then put on a "*horse*," which by a rope fixed to one corner, is pulled up in the house, and there hung upon the sticks, which are regulated at proper distances. A "tobacco-horse" is nothing more than three small sticks nailed together so as to form a triangle, each side being three or four feet long. Spearing is the plan I pursue, because it is neat enough and decidedly the quickest plan. A rough block with a hole morticed in it, and a little fork a few inches from the hole for the tobacco stick to rest upon, one end being in the hole, with a spear on the other end of the stick, is all the apparatus required. The plant is then with both hands run over the spear, and thus strung upon the stick, which when full is taken to the house and hung up at once. There are "*dart-spears*," like the Indian dart in form, and "*round-spears*;" either, however, will answer.

"*Splitting*" tobacco is admired by many, who contend that it cures brighter, certainly quicker, and less likely to *house-burn* or injure from too thick hanging. This mode is pursued easily by simply splitting, with a knife made for the purpose, the plant from the top to within a few inches of the bottom, before it is cut down for housing. Care should be taken not to break the leaves while splitting the stalk. The knife for splitting may be fully described by saying it is a miniature spade. It can be easily made out of an old scythe blade, inserted in a cleft white oak handle, with its edges beveled off to the blade, so that it acts as a wedge to the descending knife. After the tobacco is split, cut down, and carried to the house, it is straddled across the sticks and hung up. The sticks are generally supported by forks driven in the ground near the heap of tobacco, for greater convenience to the person putting on the plants.

Tobacco sticks are small round sticks, or are split out like laths, and are about one inch square, or one and a half inch square, usually larger at one end than the other, and they should be eight or ten inches longer than the joists of the tobacco house are wide apart. If the tobacco is of good size, six or seven plants are enough on a four foot stick. When first hung up, the sticks should be a foot or fifteen inches apart. As the tobacco cures, they may be pushed up closer. After a house is filled, some planters put large fires under it, as soon as it has turned yellow, and by hot fires it is dried at once and does not change color, unless to increase its brightness; but "*firing*" gives a smoke smell and taste that is therefore not much liked by buyers. The cost of labor and loss of wood, and the risk of losing tobacco, and the house too, are great objections, well urged against firing. The best [illegible] house-room and hang it thin in houses not too large, which have windows and doors so as to admit light, and dry air, and by closing them in bad weather exclude the rain and dampness, which materially damage the tobacco, beside injuring the color of it. After becoming dry and well cured, the stem of the leaf being free from sap, the first mild damp spell of weather it will become soft and pliant, and then be stripped off the stalk. It is first pulled, or taken off the sticks, and put in piles, then the leaves are stripped off and tied in bundles of about one-fifth or sixth of a pound in each. The bundle is formed by wrapping a leaf around the upper part of the handful of leaves, for about four inches, and tucking the end in the middle of the bundle, by way of confining it.—There ought, if the quality of the crop will permit, to be four sorts of tobacco, "*yellow*," "*bright*," "*dull*," and "*second*." When the tobacco is taken down, the "*cullers*" take each plant and pull off the defective and trashy ground and worm-eaten leaves that are next to the big end of the stalk, and then throw the plant to the next person, who strips off all the *bright* leaves (and if there be any yellow leaves, he lays *them* one side until he has just enough to make a bundle,) and throws the plant to the next, who takes off all the rest, being the "*dull*," and the respective strippers, as they get enough leaves in hand, tie up the bundles and throw them separate, for convenience in bulking. Stripping should never be done in drying, or harsh weather, unless the tobacco is bulked up almost as fast as it is stripped. The best plan is, not to take down more than you can conveniently tie up in a few hours; but if the planter chooses he may take down a large quantity and put it in bulk, stalks and all, cover it with tobacco sticks, and it will keep many days, so that no matter how the weather be, he can strip out of the bulk. However, this is a very bad, wasteful way. Tobacco should not be too moist, or "*high*," as it is termed, when put in the stalk-bulks, or it will get warm, the leaves stick to the stalk, get a bad smell, and change color; besides, if left too long it will rot. To "*bulk*" tobacco, it requires judgment and neatness. Two logs should be placed parallel to each other, about thirty inches apart, and the space between them filled with sticks, for the purpose of keeping the tobacco from the dampness of the ground. The bundles are then taken one at a time, spread out and smoothed down, which is most conveniently done by putting it against the breast and stroking the leaves downwards, smooth and straight, with the right hand. It is then passed, two bundles at a time, to the man bulking. He takes them, lays them down, and presses them with his hands; they are laid two at a time in a straight line—the broad part of the bundles slightly projecting over the next two, and two rows of bundles are put in a bulk, both rows carried on together, the heads being on the outside and the tails just lapping one over the other in regular succession. The *bulk*, when carried up to a convenient height, should have a few sticks laid on the top to keep it in place. It must often be examined, and if getting warm, it ought to be immediately changed and laid down in another bulk, of less height, and not pressed as it is laid down; this is called "*wind-rowing*," being loose and open, it admits the air between the rows of bundles, hence the term. The next process in this troublesome but beautiful crop, is to "*condition*" it for "*packing*."—The bright *yellow* and *second* tobacco will condition best most generally in such bulks as I have just described, but it is best to hang up the *dull* as soon almost as stripped. If the bright or seconds do not dry thoroughly in the bulks, that should also be hung up in the house to become well dried. To properly hang up tobacco to condition, small-sized sticks should be procured, and each one nicely smoothed with the drawing knife and kept for that purpose.—After it has once been perfectly dry, either hanging up or in bulks—so dry that the heads are easily knocked off, and the *shoulders* of the bundles crack upon pressure, like pipe-stems—it should be taken down, or, if in bulk, removed, the first soft, giving spell of weather, as soon as it is soft and yielding enough, as it will become, to handle without crumbling or breaking; and it must be put in fine, six or eight row bulks, of any convenient length and height—the higher the better—laid down close, so that as little of the leaves or shoulders as possible shall be exposed on the outside of the bulks. When completed, put sticks and logs of weight for the top, on the top, so as to weight it down. Here it will keep sweet and in nice order for packing at any time, no matter what the weather may be; if it was conditioned properly it will not change a particle while in the *condition bulk*. Mild, soft, pleasant weather, is the best to pack tobacco in. The best tobacco prize is one known as "Page's Prize," but first invented by the Rev. Mr. ASQUITH, and improved afterwards by PAGE, at the suggestions of practical planters. It is very cheap, expeditious in its working, and being easily taken down and put up, may with convenience be moved from house to house.

As to the size of the hogsheads, the best size is the ultimatum of the law, forty inches in the head and fifty-two in the length. Almost any wood will answer to saw into hogshead stuff; the best, of course, is that which is strong but weighs light, such as gum or beach, or birch or poplar. No hogshead ought to weigh over 100 lbs.; and staves drawn out of red oak, or other oaks, which make the best hogsheads, but are too costly, ought not to weigh over 90 lbs.

Having now got our tobacco in good order, our prize and hogsheads ready, the first mild day that we can spare we proceed to *packing*. Let me here observe, that while putting the tobacco in condition bulk, all the bundles that were *soft*, or had an ill-smell, ought to have been laid aside to be made sweet and dry, by a few hours exposure to the sun. The same precaution *must* be observed while packing. In putting the tobacco in the hogshead for packing, a man gets inside, *shoes off*, and lays one bundle at a time, in a circle, beginning in the middle, and each circle is extended until the outer circle touches the staves of the hogshead; a single row of bundles is then laid all round the edge on the heads of the last circle, then across the hogshead, in parallel rows, the middle being always raised a little higher than the outer edge. This is called a *course*, and these *courses* are continued until the hogshead be filled. The man who is packing, presses with his knees each bundle, in each course, as he lays it, and often stands upon his feet and tramps heavily, but cautiously, all round and across, so as to get in as much as possible. One receiving hogshead, and two false hogsheads, five feet long, making fourteen feet four inches of tobacco, will weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds, if well hand-packed, and in fine order. This concludes the almost ceaseless round of labor that is necessary to prepare for market this important staple of our country. It will be seen that I have endeavored to be as explicit and plain as possible, and have studied the greatest simplicity of style, supposing that to be the most suitable to the subject under consideration.

Planters in Maryland should grow less tobacco, and thereby improve its condition and quality. By that means they would require less house-room, fewer hands, less land, and receive more money for what was made. It is no uncommon occurrence for planters to fall short say 15,000 or 20,000 pounds in a large crop, yet receive more money for the residue than they got for the additional 20,000 pounds the year before. The reason is that, not being pressed for room, it cured better, and they managed it better throughout its various stages, and consequently got a greatly increased price for it. That, too, is one reason why small crops invariably out-sell large crops, by several dollars per 100 pounds; the other reason is, that small crops are rarely subject to drafts that must be met even if it be by forced sales. As a striking instance of the uselessness of pursuing a practice of *overcropping*, which too many of the largest planters are constantly following, to their great loss, from year to year, and to the detriment of their neighbors, by glutting the market with *trash*, I will mention a circumstance which made an impression on me the past year. Two gentlemen had each very fine crops of tobacco, so equal in appearance that there might be said to have been no difference in the product per acre as it stood, just when fit to top; but one had 220,000 hills, a small force in proportion to his crop, and scarce of room, having to haul some of it two miles to a neighbor's house. The other had only 160,000 hills, plenty of room convenient to the tobacco ground, and a large number of hands to manage it. The latter gentleman made several thousand pounds more than the first, and will average a larger sum per 100 pounds, taking the crop through. The reason is obvious, for in this crop every leaf was saved, none lost by worms, nor by "*house-burning*," (that is, suffering, or even *rotting*, from being hung too thick,) nor loss by distant transportation; nor by that unavoidable waste, which is the sure accompaniment to hurry and overwork in the securing of any crop. To all these disadvantages and losses the other crop was subjected.

One word more, by way of advice, to the planters, will not, I hope, be considered out of place here.—*Never draw a draft upon the tobacco which you consign to your commission merchant.* Fix a value upon it yourselves, and refuse to take less for it than you think it worth, unless you are necessitated to sell, and then sell before it be known that you are compelled to sell. The chief rule of the *buyers* of tobacco, is, I believe, in fixing the *price*, not founded upon the European demand, but the demands of the planters upon their merchants through the banks; and by that means the buyers are constantly kept advised of the necessities of the planters as individuals as well as a community, and they reduce the price of the article according to the urgency of the wants of the planters. I think it would be advisable, at least a safe *experiment*, for a sufficient number of the largest planters to establish an agency in some European market, and charter a vessel annually to take out their crops. The agent should be a practical planter, and be also an American citizen. His agency should cease, at the furthest, in five years, lest he become contaminated, and commence speculation on his own hook, as is too often the case with our commission merchants, who both buy for the *consumer* and sell for the *producer*, yet maintain their integrity, although no doubt it is sometimes inconvenient to the *conscientious*, who, perhaps, find it a stumbling-block in their religious pathway.

I conclude with expressing the hope that this humble essay may be favorably received by the planters of Maryland; and should any of the suggestions it contains be found of value hereafter to any individual, the highest gratification will be experienced by the author, and he will feel himself amply compensated for his labor and trouble, by the delightful reflection that he had contributed a small share to the advancement of the great planting interest, and thereby been of some use to his countrymen.

"Go it, Bobtail!"

We find the following story in one of our exchanges, but do not know who has the credit of originating it:

A specimen of the genus "Hoosier" was found by Capt. ——, of the steamer ——, in the engine room of his boat, while lying at Louisville, one fine morning in June. The captain inquired to know "what he was doing there?"

"Have you seen Capt. Perry?" was the interrogative response.

"I don't know him; and can't tell what that has to do with you being in my engine-room," replied the captain, angrily.

"Hold on! That's just what I was getting at.—You see, Capt. Perry and I walked down town together. Capt. Perry asked me to drink—and so I did. I knew that I wanted to drink, or I wouldn't have been so cussed dry. So Capt. Perry and I drunk two or three times. Capt. Perry and I went to a ball. Capt. Perry was a putting in some extras on one toe. I sings out, "Go it, Capt. Perry, if you bust your biler!" with that a man steps up to me, and says he—

"See here, stranger, you must leave."

Says I, "what must I leave fur?"

Says he, "You're making too much noise."

Says I, "I've been in bigger crowds than this, and made more noise, and didn't leave nuther."

With that he took me by the nap of the neck and the seat of the breeches, and—I left! As I was shovin' down street, I met a lady. I knew she was a lady by a remark she made. Says she—

"Young man, you must come home with me."

And—I went!

I'd bin in her house a short time, when I heard a devil of a knockin' at the door. I knew the chap wanted to get in, whoever he was, or he wouldn't have kept up sich a thunderin' racket. By-and-bye, said a voice—

"If you don't open, I'll burst in the door!"

And so he did.

I put on a bold face, and says I—"Stranger, does this woman belong to you?"

Says he—"She does."

"Then," says I "she's virtuous, I think, from all that I have seen of her."

With that he came at me with a pistol in one hand, and a bowie-knife in the other, and bein' a leetle pressed for time, I jumped thro' the windy, leavin' the bigger portion of my coat-tail. As I was streakin' it down town, with the fragments flutterin' in the breeze, I passed a friend—I knew he was a friend by the remark he made. Says he—"Go it, Bobtail! —he's a gittin' on you." Add that's the way I happened in your engine room. I'm a good swimmer, captain, but do excuse me. If you please, from table water."

Mrs. PARTINGTON and the Boston Post's famous and amusing "perverter" of facts and language, has gone abroad, it seems. The following is the latest from her:

"A correspondent writes us that he encountered Mrs. PARTINGTON on the Rhine, who informed him that she had been up to learn the price of putty from the Swiss glaziers, and was then on her way to find out what made the Dutch madder, hoping it wouldn't come to extremities. She had been disappointed while in Rome, at not getting a sight of any of the Pope's bulls, hide nor horns."

OREGON AND SLAVERY.—Late advices from Oregon state that the Legislature had adjourned after a 55 days' session, adopted most of the laws statutes, inserting a provision prohibiting "*negroes or mulattoes* from settling in or passing through the territory!

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED Family Medicines.—Cure follows cure! More proof of the efficacy of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation! CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it professes to be, *The Greatest Medicine in the Known World!* Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious caretaker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "*positively fictitious and counterfeit*" without his signature.

WORMS! WORMS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read this wonderful cure:
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its *delightful taste and wonderful effect*, although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most *valuable Vermifuge*, when, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals Such was the effect of DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child.

Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-street,
Between Schuylkill, Third and Fourth.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

REMEMBER—DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the Portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C.
Also, by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton; SAM'L. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States. 27

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,
AND
MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes effected a great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further; in the winter of '46 and '47, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection; the three existing together, and each severe connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect of ever being entirely laid aside from the discharge of these duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from what I saw, I concluded that the Nervous System must be restored before any hope could be entertained of my recovery. I had tried many things, and found relief from none. I had heard of the Galvanic Belt, but had no confidence in it, as I had tried many things of the kind, and found relief from none. I consulted Dr. Christie, the discoverer of the Galvanic Belt, and he recommended the Belt, Bracelets, Necklace, and Magnetic Fluid. I procured them, and commenced using them. In a few days I found relief, and in a few weeks I found myself entirely restored to health. I have now been restored to health for more than a year, and have had no return of my former complaints. I have been engaged in the discharge of my pastoral duties, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health. I have recommended the Belt and Fluid to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton Street.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla, under the name of Townsend, sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (this name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in everything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent said not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849. 38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Checks, Cape Fear B